In re Patent Application of:
WESTPHAL
Serial No. **09/787,290**
Filed: **JUNE 28, 2001**
_____/

In the Specification:

An abstract is provided on a separate sheet as required by the Examiner.

Please amend the paragraph on page 10, lines 15-18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In a dual fashion, if we are moving *towards* **O** in the ANS-space, we get the base values, so that **pq→O** is **pq**. From **O**, a vector to $(\bar{p}, \bar{q})$ will thus be **pq**. In the ANS-space **O** has the effect of putting **p** and **p** through the dagger function "↓", by which **p↓q** is $\bar{p}\,\bar{q}$. Wittgenstein's operator N in the *Tractatus* could be described as a generalization of ↓ to more than two places, as N(p,q,r), for example, is **pqr**. We could also describe a generalized Sheffer operation for more than two places which trANS-forms a base such as say **(p,q,r,s)** into **p v q v r v s**. This operation could be called S for "Sheffer".

Please amend the paragraph on page 26, lines 6-7, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The contradiction of **O** (the so-called "Nullpunkt", or "white") corresponds to the addition of complementary hues. With complementaries "... what is offered, so to speak, in the way of colour by one spectrum (or colour) is withdrawn by the other, so that the result is a vanishing of colour, just as in a contradiction between two propositions which negate one

another the result is a vanishing of information" (Jonathan Westphal, *Colour*, Blackwell, 1991, p. 108). **YR + BR = R**, since **Y** and **B** are complementary.